

ORIGINAL

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION

JAN - 6 2011

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
By \_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy

ROBERTA DUPRE,  
Petitioner,

VS.

JOE KEFFER, WARDEN,  
FMC-CARSWELL,  
Respondent.

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Civil Action No. 4:10-CV-669-Y

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**  
**AND NOTICE AND ORDER**

This cause of action was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), as implemented by an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. The Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge are as follows:

**I. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

**A. NATURE OF THE CASE**

This is a petition for writ of habeas corpus by a federal prisoner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

**B. PARTIES**

Petitioner Roberta Dupre, Reg. No. 55989-054, is a federal prisoner incarcerated in FMC-Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas.

Respondent Joe Keffer is Warden of FMC-Carswell.

### C. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In 2004 a jury found Dupre guilty of one count of conspiracy to commit wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371, and one count of wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Foley Square Division. (Resp't App. at 1) Dupre appealed her convictions to no avail. She did not seek postconviction relief via 28 U.S.C. § 2255 in the convicting court. *See United States v. Dupre*, PACER, U.S. Party/Case Index, Criminal Docket for # 1:04-CR-00267-DLC-1. Dupre filed this federal petition wherein she challenges her wire fraud conviction, upon which her conspiracy conviction was predicated, under § 2241 in this division, where she is currently serving her sentences. The government has filed a motion to dismiss the petition for lack of jurisdiction.

### D. DISCUSSION

Dupre claims the Supreme Court decisions in *Skilling v. United States*, 130 S. Ct. 2896 (2010), *Black v. United States*, 130 S. Ct. 2963 (2010), and *Weyhrauch v. United States*, 130 S. Ct. 2971 (2010), all of which involved the “honest services” fraud statute in 18 U.S.C. § 1346,<sup>1</sup> has rendered the conduct for which she was convicted and imprisoned non-criminal. Thus, she asserts she is actually innocent of the wire fraud offense and allowing the conviction to stand would result in a “complete miscarriage of justice.” (Pet'r Mem. at 2-7) Because Dupre cannot meet the requirements of the savings clause under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(e), the petition should be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

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<sup>1</sup>In the three cases cited by Dupre, the Supreme Court contemporaneously considered the issue of the constitutionality of the honest services fraud statute, with *Skilling* resulting in the Court's lead opinion.

Typically, § 2241 is used to challenge the manner in which a sentence is executed. *See Warren v. Miles*, 230 F.3d 688, 694 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). Section 2255, on the other hand, is the primary means under which a federal prisoner may collaterally attack the legality of her conviction or sentence. *See Cox v. Warden, Fed. Det. Ctr.*, 911 F.2d 1111, 1113 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990). Section 2241 may be used by a federal prisoner to challenge the legality of her conviction or sentence only if she can satisfy the mandates of the so-called § 2255 “savings clause.” *See Reyes-Requena v. United States*, 243 F.3d 893, 901 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001). Section 2255 provides that a prisoner may file a writ of habeas corpus if a remedy by § 2255 motion is “inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255. To establish that a § 2255 motion is inadequate or ineffective, the prisoner must show that: (1) her claim is based on a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision which establishes that she may have been convicted of a nonexistent offense, and (2) her claim was foreclosed by circuit law at the time when the claim should have been raised in her trial, appeal, or first § 2255 motion. *Reyes-Requena*, 243 F.3d at 904. The petitioner bears the burden of demonstrating that the § 2255 remedy is inadequate or ineffective. *Pack v. Yusuff*, 218 F.3d 448, 452 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000).

Dupre has not provided any valid reason why the § 2255’s remedy is either inadequate or ineffective. She cannot rely on § 2241 to avoid procedural hurdles presented under § 2255, such as the one-year statute of limitations or the restriction on filing second or successive motions to vacate. *See Jeffers v. Chandler*, 253 F.3d 827, 830 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) (holding that prior unsuccessful § 2255 motion or the inability to meet the statute’s second or successive requirement does not make § 2255 inadequate or ineffective); *Pack*, 218 F.3d at 453 (citing *Toliver v. Dobre*, 211 F.3d 876, 878 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (holding that prior, unsuccessful § 2255 motion, the limitations bar, and successiveness

do not render the § 2255 remedy inadequate or ineffective).

Moreover, it is well established that “the savings clause of § 2255 applies to a claim of actual innocence ‘(i) that is based on a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision which establishes that the petitioner may have been convicted of a nonexistent offense and (ii) that was foreclosed by circuit law at the time when the claim should have been raised in the petitioner’s trial, appeal or first § 2255 motion.’” *Padilla v. United States*, 416 F.3d 424, 426 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (quoting *Reyes-Requena*, 243 F.3d at 904); *see also Christopher v. Miles*, 342 F.3d 378, 382 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003) (citing *Reyes-Requena*, 243 F.3d at 900-01). The Supreme Court has not held *Skilling* applies retroactively to cases on collateral review, and, contrary to her assertion, Dupre cannot demonstrate that she was convicted of a nonexistent offense.

In *Skilling*, the Supreme Court held that 18 U.S.C. § 1346<sup>2</sup> criminalizes only bribery and kickback schemes, *i.e.*, fraudulently depriving another of one’s honest services by accepting bribes or kickbacks. *Skilling*, 130 S. Ct. at 2933. Here, Dupre was convicted of wire fraud, under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, and there were no allegations of honest services fraud, explicitly or implicitly, under 18 U.S.C. § 1346 in the indictment nor honest-services instructions given to the jury. (Resp’t Mot. to Dismiss at 5; Resp’t App. at 7-16, 28-40) *See United States v. Hoeffner*, — F.3d —, 2010 WL 4648480, at \*4-6 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. Nov. 18, 2010); *United States v. Anderson*, No. 3:10-CV-1550-B, 2010

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<sup>2</sup>Section 1346 provides:

For the purposes of this chapter, the term “scheme or artifice to defraud” includes a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.

WL 4623831, at \*1-2 (N.D.Tex. Oct. 20, 2010). *Compare Black*, 130 S. Ct. at 2970. Thus, the Supreme Court's holding in *Skilling* is neither relevant nor applicable to her conviction.

## **II. RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the foregoing, it is recommended that the government's motion to dismiss be granted, and Dupre's petition for writ of habeas corpus under § 2241 be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

## **III. NOTICE OF RIGHT TO OBJECT TO PROPOSED FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION AND CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO OBJECT**

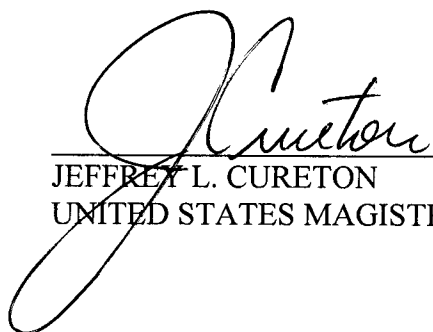
A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 10 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The court is extending the deadline within which to file specific written objections to the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation until January 27, 2011. In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

#### IV. ORDER

Under 28 U.S.C. § 636, it is ordered that each party is granted until January 27, 2011, to serve and file written objections to the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation. It is further ordered that if objections are filed and the opposing party chooses to file a response, a response shall be filed within seven (7) days of the filing date of the objections.

It is further ordered that the above-styled and numbered action, previously referred to the United States Magistrate Judge for findings, conclusions, and recommendation, be and hereby is returned to the docket of the United States District Judge.

SIGNED January 6, 2011.

  
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JEFFREY L. CURETON  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE